

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1852.

## OPERATION UPON THE TARIFF OF 1846 OF TREASURY CIRCULARS, &c.

We have selected for publication to-day that portion of the Speech of Mr. Brooks, one of the Representatives from New York city, upon the Deficiency bill, that relates to the Tariff of 1846, and what he calls "the Tariff of 1851," with the view of calling attention to the important history he gives of the changes in the Tariff from July 30, 1846, (the day the act was approved,) to March 3, 1851.

Mr. Brooks alleges and shows that the Tariff of 1846 has not been, and is not, the Tariff under which the revenue has been collected since that time. Life was breathed into it, he argues, in the Civil and Diplomatic bill, August 10, 1846; but a sufficient revenue was collected by it only under a series of illegal Treasury Circulars, issued by Mr. Secretary Wadsworth, and followed up on the precedents he established, which Circulars, in January, 1851, the Supreme Court of the United States declared to be void and of no effect. After this, with a view of collecting revenue, and without which revenue enough to carry on the Government could not be collected, Congress, under the prompting of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, re-enacted the Treasury Circulars, and further invigorated them by the act of March 3d, 1851.

Mr. Brooks then shows that the Treasury, under suits from the Courts, (of which fifty are now pending in New York alone,) is refunding these duties illegally collected, with drawbacks refused, &c. &c. to a very large amount; which amount now goes to swell the apparent expenditures of the Government.

The facts which Mr. Brooks arrays satisfactorily explain why what is called the Tariff of 1846 has yielded so much more revenue than the Whigs of that day expected, and why the expenditures of the Government have been seemingly increased in the re-payment of duties illegally collected from illegal Treasury Circulars.

## THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The necessity for passing, at each session of Congress, a *Deficiency Bill*, as it is now called, but which was formerly designated as "a partial Appropriation Bill," was supposed to have been remedied by the establishment by Congress, some nine years ago, of a rule by which the fiscal year was made to run from the 1st of July in one year to the 1st of July in the next, for the purpose of making appropriations for each year in season to meet any demands upon the Government for the following year before the expiration of the year that is current.

And that object would have been readily accomplished if Congress had in fact appropriated for the expenses of the fiscal year the moneys which the several Departments of the Government had estimated to be necessary to meet its expenses, instead of cutting down the estimates, without rhyme or reason, so as to withhold from the Executive Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, certain sums essentially requisite to carry into execution existing laws and contracts.

The authors of the Deficiencies, to supply which a bill has just passed one branch of Congress, were not, therefore, the heads of the several Executive Departments—comprised in the general term of the *Administration*—but of the two Houses of Congress, and especially of those who refused the appropriations, which, in the exercise of a duty imperative upon them, the Administration had estimated for. There may have been cases, doubtless, in which there was, in the opinion of Congress, and in fact, just reason for reducing the appropriations below the estimates. But, as a general position, it will hardly be denied by any candid man that the deficiencies which have resulted from the curtailment of the estimates made by the Departments must be laid at the door of the last Congress, and not of the Administration. This is a position which will, we think, be admitted to be generally true by those who have familiarized themselves with the constitutional duties of the different branches of the Government, and the establishments recognised by the Constitution and the Legislature of the country.

Without supplying such deficiency by supplementary law, it is plain to every observing and reasoning mind that the wheels of the Government must have come to a stand-still, and its credit have been seriously compromised, before the end of the fiscal year.

If readers of the Opposition presses would implicitly confide in statements which have been made by them upon this subject, they would believe that the idea of a Bill to supply deficiencies in the Annual Appropriation Law was a new one, for which the People are indebted to this Administration. The "Union," for example, had a paragraph, on the day following the passage of the pending partial Appropriation Bill by the House of Representatives, dilating, with conscientious earnestness, upon "the evils of anticipating appropriation bills to supply deficiencies arising from the necessities of the service;" and expressing its trust that the Executive branch of the Government would not again furnish a precedent so much at variance with the guards thrown around the public treasury, &c. A "precedent," eh? Why, our contemporary is more than usually at fault as to the facts of history when he supposes this Deficiency Bill to be an original sin, either on the part of Congress or the Administration, or even of the Whigs. To go no further back than the Administration of President Polk, who came into office in March, 1845: Congress met in the December following, and, if the worthy but erring Editor of the "Union" will consult the Statute-book, he will find that, on the 8th of May, 1846, an Act passed Congress "to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for certain objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1846;" one item of which was \$680,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, for which an additional appropriation is now so vehemently denounced.

He will also further find that in every other year of Mr. Polk's Administration, 1847, 1848, 1849, and in each intervening year, 1850 and 1851, appropriations were made to supply deficiencies in the Annual Appropriation Bills of the preceding years. Again: In the discussions which have taken place, in the newspapers and elsewhere, on the financial question, an attempt has been made to hold the present Administration responsible for an alleged large increase of the Expenditures of the Government. With the growth of the Government, and the addi-

tional cost of governing newly-acquired and distant territories, it could not well be otherwise than that the expenses of the Government must be somewhat increased, but not to any thing like the amount at which it has been stated; as, for example, in the "Union" of a few days ago, in which the expenditures of Government were charged to have reached fifty-two millions of dollars, instead of the thirty-seven millions which they had reached at one period of the Van Buren Administration.

Let us briefly analyze this sweeping charge. It is not true, in the first place, that the expenditures of the Government last year amounted so high as fifty millions. In so large an expenditure, however, a few millions more or less would by some persons be thought to make little difference. But the actual payments during the year amounted to only forty-eight millions of dollars, instead of fifty-two millions, or fifty millions, as estimated by others; as will be seen by the following statement, made up from authentic materials:

The payments (not expenses) of the Government for the fiscal year 1850 and 1851 were	\$48,005,878
From which deduct—	
One Mexican instalment	\$3,242,400
Mexican indemnity claims	2,516,691
	5,759,091
Duties refunded on sugar and molasses wrongfully collected (see decisions of Supreme Court)	851,850
Debitments	867,263
Excess of duties	896,024
Expenses of collecting the revenues and sales of lands	2,051,708
	4,328,845
Census expenses	672,500
Three and five per cent. fund to States, and repayment of lands erroneously sold	74,345
Smithsonian Institution	30,910
	777,755
And mail service—Navy Department	37,140,177
	1,802,365
Payments to volunteers	35,837,812
	635,380
	\$35,201,432

Of the expenditures of the last year nearly six millions of dollars, it will be seen, went to pay in part for our little property in California.

The duties refunded, and the expenses of collecting the revenues, &c., amounting to more than four millions of dollars, would, under former Administrations, according to the then existing laws, have been paid by and deducted from the revenue by collectors. Now every thing is paid into the Treasury and repaid to the employees, &c.

The items under the third division of the above statement are surely not "ordinary expenses" of Government.

The revenues from the Ocean Mail Steamers not appearing in the receipts of the Treasury, the fourth item of the above should not be added to the expenses.

The volunteers (comprising the fifth item) ought to have been paid years ago. Why, then, does that hold a place in the account of "ordinary expenses" of the Government?

A just computation of the "ordinary" expenditures of the Government for the year 1851 is therefore, by this analysis, reduced to little more than thirty-five millions of dollars, being a less annual amount, as before stated, than the Government expenditure had risen to fifteen years ago, before the Whigs had any effective share in the administration of the General Government.

Advices received at Boston from Buenos Ayres confirm the recent intelligence of the defeat of President Rosas. Gen. URQUIZA's army numbered nearly thirty thousand men, to whom the General in command at Buenos Ayres had offered to capitulate. The Ministers of foreign countries were endeavoring to arrange matters peaceably, supported by the naval commanders on the station, who were prepared to land their forces at Buenos Ayres to protect the persons and property of foreign residents.

The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned, after having passed the "incidental appropriation bill," the veto of which by Governor FORT threw the Legislature into such a state of excitement on Friday last, and caused the session to be prolonged that a vote might be taken upon it nullifying the veto. The particular item in the bill to which objection was made by the Governor appropriated thirty dollars for the "incidental expenses" of each member. The Governor maintains that this is unconstitutional, though it appears that he (being then a member of the Legislature) approved of the principle, by sanctioning an appropriation of twenty dollars for a like purpose.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA DELAYED.—The steamer *Cherokee* arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ultimo, in six days from Chagres and San Juan. She reports that the steamer *Prometheus*, from New York, arrived at San Juan on the 15th of March. All of her passengers (about four hundred) were detained at San Juan on account of the low water, it being impossible, from this cause, for the transportation boats of the Nicaragua line to proceed.

TEXAS DEBT.—Some uncertainty has existed in regard to the payment of Texas scrip under the late law of Texas, appropriating two millions to the payment of the first class debt, where the import duties were not specially pledged, and the second and third class claims. For the better understanding of the course adopted by the State, the New Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following extract from a reply made by the State-Treasurer of Texas to a letter of inquiry:

"In answer to your inquiries, I beg to state that I am now paying the claims, either in gold, or in United States bonds at three per cent. premium, interest calculated to date of payment. Should any one prefer drafts, either on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or New Orleans, they can obtain them here at par for the bonds at the rate above stated."

The Legislature of Michigan, some years since, abolished capital punishment, not only among us, but throughout our State, has become most manifest and alarming. The records of the courts of this country show that, at each of the four terms, there has been at least one aggravated case of murder, and at one term two cases; whereas, previously to the existing law, and since our State organization, no conviction of murder had ever been had by any of the courts of the State. The facts were regarded as a proof of an alarming disrespect for and undervaluing of human life, legitimately referable to a change of the legislation upon this subject."

## RESOLVES OF THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

The Richmond papers of Saturday last put us in possession of the Resolutions adopted last week at the State Convention of the Democracy of Virginia, to which we give a place below. One fact to which the Richmond Times invites special attention is, that in this new platform no mention is to be found of the "Compromise." That great measure, it says, "is ignored by the Democracy of Virginia." They re-affirm the resolutions of '98 and '99, and "proclaim anew the unmeaning generalities of the Baltimore platform, but they have not a syllable to say in regard to the great practical and living issue involved in the maintenance of the slavery adjustment. They do not even condescend to declare that they are willing to acquiesce in that adjustment, but preserve a profound and ominous silence upon the whole subject. The omission is a most significant and remarkable one, when we consider that the Compromise has been claimed as a Democratic measure, and that the Democracy have been held up as its truest and most faithful champions."

It is a curious thing to observe how the Central Organ of the Democracy (the "Union") has, over the evasion by the Democratic leaders in Virginia of the great questions of Secession, Southern Confederacy, and all the heresies in their train, as follows:

"No allusion was made to the legislation of the last Congress disposing of the territorial and slavery questions—it being doubtless considered by the Convention that no issue is now pending which can put in doubt the attitude of Virginia on those questions. It has been long since settled that Virginia did not participate in any of the movements which were designed to organize opposition to the measures of Compromise, thus setting an example which had a happy influence on the other members of the Union."

If the "Union" had always thought and spoken thus lightly of "the Compromise" measures, there would be more color for its lame apology for the omission of the Virginia Convention. But we have the direct testimony of the "Union" itself that the omission, which it now justifies as of little or no consequence, is material. For in the "Union" of March 16th, the reader who chooses to turn to it will find the following:

"The Whigs of Indiana—ANOTHER SIGN!—The Whig State Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 26th ultimo, nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency and Hon. J. J. Crittenden for the Vice Presidency, and passed resolutions laying down the platform of the party, in which they make NO MENTION whatever of the Compromise measures."

The omission to recognize the compromise in Indiana was therefore deemed significant. Is not the omission by the ruling party in Virginia as much and even more so?

Resolution of the Democratic Convention of Va. The Democratic Republicans of Virginia, in Convention assembled, following the time-honored usage in declaring the principles which bind them together as a party, do resolve:

1. That the true relations between the States and the Federal Government, and the true rules for the construction of the Constitution, are correctly set forth in the resolutions and report of 1798 and 1798 of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the doctrines therein expounded are hereby adopted and reaffirmed.

2. That Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, or to grant directly or indirectly the public lands to the purposes of internal improvement.

3. That specific duties, taxing as they do the low-priced necessities of the poor as heavily as the costly luxuries of the rich, are unequal, unjust, and odious; that duties designed for protection foster one branch of industry and cherish one section of the country at the expense of others, and are utterly inconsistent with justice, sound policy, and Democratic principles; and that they are opposed to any increase of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, salt, and coarse cotton.

4. That the Federal Government ought to adhere in its foreign policy to the maxims indicated by the Father of our Country and by the Father of Democracy.

5. That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as far as applicable to the present condition of the country.

6. That we recommend to the Democracy of the several Congressional districts to send each not more than one delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

7. That we approve of the mode of voting heretofore pursued by the Virginia delegates in the Baltimore Conventions, and recommend that they continue the rule of casting the vote of the whole State by a majority of the districts.

8. That the vote of the State in the Baltimore Convention ought to be given for such candidate as will command the greatest strength in the Democratic party throughout the Union, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic Republicanism.

The Legislature of MISSISSIPPI closed its session on the 16th instant. No United States Senator was chosen for the full term, to commence at the close of the present Congress. In both Houses a bill was rejected which proposed to provide for the payment of the bonds of the State issued on account of the Planters' Bank, but both Houses passed a bill, which has become a law, submitting the question of their payment to a vote of the people. The bill for districting the State, for the election of five members to Congress, was lost, from disagreement between the two Houses—both being willing to pass the bill, but they could not agree as to the composition of the districts.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA is to assemble in Milledgeville on Wednesday next, to appoint Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. In anticipation of its meeting the Savannah Republican has the following remarks:

"Will this Convention forget to express its opinion in regard to the finality of the Compromise? or will it content itself with the India-rubber resolutions of '98 and '99? Among the national men of all parties those resolutions are understood to define the relations between the State and General Government; neither justifying secession by the one as a constitutional remedy, nor consolidation by the other. They simply point out, in general terms, the manner in which the equilibrium between the central and local powers—the centrifugal and centripetal forces of our system—may be preserved."

"The Southern Rights party, however, puts a very different construction upon the resolutions. It deduces from them the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union. Should the Convention at Milledgeville, therefore, adopt these resolutions without an explanation, and prevail upon the Baltimore Convention to do the same, the whole Democratic party, according to the heresy of secession. It behooves the State Convention, under these circumstances, to say which of the two diverse constructions it puts upon the resolutions of '98 and '99, in the event it should re-affirm them."

LARGE ROBBERY.—As Mr. Hamilton Householder was passing up Baltimore street, Baltimore, on Thursday night, he was accosted by three men, (one of whom was a supposed acquaintance,) and after some conversation they persuaded him to leave Baltimore street for the purpose of taking a nearer route to his lodging-house. He had accompanied them partly through an alley between Charles and Light streets, when, he states, the party seized and robbed him of \$4,775, principally in Virginia money. They ran off speedily, and since that time no traces of the robbers have been discovered.—Sun.

## DEATH OF A VETERAN LEGISLATOR.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of the Hon. JEREMIAH MORROW, of Ohio.

Mr. MORROW was a native of the State of Pennsylvania; was born before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and had fresh recollection of many incidents in that ever-memorable struggle.

He removed to the Northwest Territory, now the State of Ohio, in the spring of 1795; was called by the voice of the people to the public councils as a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1800; and was a member of the Convention to form a State Constitution for Ohio in 1802. He was the first member of Congress from that State, serving in that capacity for five successive terms, and immediately after served in the Senate of the United States one full term. He commenced service in the House in 1803, and closed the term in the Senate in 1819.

He was elected Governor of the State in 1823, and served two successive terms.

Was again returned to Congress after a lapse in service of twenty-three years.

In the seventy-second year of his age he retired, at his own choice, from public life, and had ever since lived in retirement.

No one who was familiar with the history of Congress during the periods at which Mr. MORROW served in either House but will concur with us in paying to his memory this tribute of respect: that he was a man of the most upright and patriotic character, and one of the most enlightened men that ever served in either body. In the then important post of Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands—a subject concerning which he was entirely well-informed—he was for many years the guide, and indeed the oracle, of the House of Representatives.

At the municipal election in New Orleans on Monday last the Whig ticket prevailed over both the Democrats and Independents. A. D. CROSSMAN (Whig) was elected Mayor.

DESIRED RAILROAD.—A writer in the National Intelligencer proposes that a railroad be constructed from Washington to the Point of Rocks, there to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is matter for wonder that such a line has not been built already. It is almost an equilateral triangle from the Point of Rocks to Washington, via the Relay House. You go within eight miles of Baltimore, and then return, as it were, nearly by the same route to reach the capital of the United States. The present road is adapted to the Northern custom, but it is very inconvenient for the Southern and Western travel. To the people of this Valley it is particularly so, because, as well acquainted as we are with the real distance of Washington, it may well appear a tedious way to reach it by the present railroad arrangements. In Massachusetts a new road is built whenever a few miles can be cut off. From the Point of Rocks to Washington direct it is about forty miles. By the Relay House it cannot be less than eighty or ninety—double the distance, or over. With the aid of figures like these, the road would be a profitable one from the very first day of its completion.—Winchester Republican.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BIGLER.—On Thursday Gov. BIGLER sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in which he says:

"There is now due and unpaid two millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth, bearing an interest of six per cent., and a balance of near one hundred thousand dollars due to domestic creditors, bearing a like interest, besides one million three hundred and ninety thousand dollars at five per cent.; over two millions will fall due in 1859, and about three millions in 1864. He recommends that the matured bonds and such as may fall due during the year, be cancelled by the negotiation of a loan, and that bonds of the Commonwealth be issued, redemtable at the expiration of ten or fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., with interest certificates attached, or in the usual form, as may be deemed proper."

JAPAN.—The rumor that the expedition of seven vessels, four of them steamers, which is fitting out for the Eastern Seas under Commodore PERRY, is designed for aggressive operations against Japan, is denied in quarters likely to be correctly informed, as well it may be; for what could seven vessels do against a nation of thirty million inhabitants, beyond the bombardment of some of its seaports? And what motive is there even for such an aggression? All we want of Japan is a share in her commerce, and that is to be obtained, if at all, by negotiation, and not by force. The hope of effecting a commercial arrangement of some sort is, we doubt not, the leading motive of the expedition, so far as Japan is concerned. But the expedition has other objects, one of which is said to be the renewal of the East India squadron.—Journal of Commerce.

Prof. OLNEY, of Yale College, has in preparation a treatise on the *Aurora Borealis*, to which for many years he has paid much attention, and in regard to which he holds an original theory. His treatise, it is said, is to be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A most lamentable accident occurred on Friday afternoon, in the East river, New York, which has been for some months past the scene of Mr. MAILLEFET's operations. Mr. Maillefet, at the time of the casualty, was engaged in blasting the ledge of rocks called the Frying Pan; had already fired one charge, and was preparing to fire a second, when a canister of powder exploded, killing three men, and seriously wounding two others.

It appears that the charge contained in the canister was too light to sink upon the rock, and was therefore kept floating alongside one of the boats, with a view of securing it shore and casting it to the land, as the last charge was fired. By some unaccountable mistake, the galvanic wire attached to this canister, instead of that connecting with the charge upon the rock, was handed to Mr. Maillefet and fired. The boat nearest to the canister was in the air at the time two men were instantly killed, and Mr. Southard, the pilot, was so seriously injured that he died the next morning.

So great was the force of the explosion that Mr. Maillefet himself, and a man named William Smith, both of whom were in a life-boat, were blown to a height of forty or fifty feet, and, falling into the water, sunk to the bottom. As they were both, however, able to swim, they got hold of the stern of the life-boat, which was kept afloat by its air chamber, and were thus enabled to buoy themselves up till some persons came to their assistance from vessels which were near the scene of the accident. Although Mr. Maillefet was severely injured, there is strong hope of his recovery. William Smith is said to be out of danger.

COUNTER CONVENTION.—It has been mentioned that a Convention of Lay Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been held in Philadelphia, and that measures had been taken to petition the General Conference to allow a lay delegation. A counter meeting has been held in Philadelphia of members in favor of the existing order of church government. The result of this meeting was a call for a convention to assemble in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in May next, to "take such counsel and action as will give confidence to the General Conference in attachment to Methodism as it is."

The First Annual Report of the Cochituate Water Board of Boston shows that there are 16,076 water-takers in that city; that the payments of the past year have reached the sum of \$102,917 dollars; and that there is excessive use of the water, and consequently great waste; the average consumption for the last year having been 46 gallons daily to every individual in a population of 140,000. The supply of water at the Lake the past year has much exceeded the quantity anticipated at the commencement of the works. The least consumption was in April last, and amounted to 4,900,000 gallons daily.

## THE CUBA INVASION CASE.

On Friday last, in the United States District Court at New York, Judge JUDSON presiding, Mr. VAN BUREN made a motion that the Court should instruct the jury that no case had been made out by the evidence of an infringement of the act of Congress of 1818, and to acquit the defendants. The Court denied the motion, and said that the case against both defendants would be sent to the jury.

Relative to the testimony of Mr. Burnett, who was fined and committed for contempt, in refusing to answer a question on his cross-examination, the Supreme Court has decided that the direct testimony of a witness under such circumstances must be taken from the jury, and the Judge said he should discard the testimony altogether.

Mr. VAN BUREN then opened the case for the defence.

The parties on trial are Messrs. O'Sullivan and Schlesinger. Several witnesses have testified that they (the witnesses) were engaged to join in a colonization expedition for Texas. Some were told that it would shortly be changed into a military expedition; and others were told that they would go to Texas, and then to Cuba. Oscar Van Hake was enlisted, and engaged to furnish 200 rifles and 5,000 charges. He was to have the pay of a Prussian officer of cavalry, and \$8,000 reward if successful. Peter Schwaner was enlisted as a trumpeter, at \$15 per month. Stephen Blauvelt, a surgeon, was enlisted, and a set of surgical instruments furnished him, by Schlesinger. This witness testified that he engaged 1,000 men for a military organization in Texas; but only 104 of them made their appearance. Other witnesses testify to the formation of companies, and all the preparations for a military expedition.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the resolutions which were unanimously passed on Thursday by the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania, now, as heretofore, cling to and maintain the Whig organization as the best that has ever been devised to secure the prosperity and protect the interests of our common country; re-affirm their adherence to the time-honored and long-cherished purposes and policy of the party; and that, entertaining none but the kindest feeling for their Whig brethren of the whole country, we earnestly appeal to them to forget past differences, forgive past grievances, and move in solid column, and act as one man, against our common political opponents in the important elections at hand.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in the enactment of the revenue laws, to extend impartial aid to the industrial interests of the country; that now, as ever heretofore, the Whig party proclaims and maintains its devoted attachment to the protective policy, which alone can secure to the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborer a just reward for their toil, skill, and enterprise.

Resolved, That the Whig party in Pennsylvania is now, and ever has been, firmly and patriotically attached to the Constitution of the United States; that it neither seeks nor desires the amendment of that instrument, but holds all its provisions and requirements to be sacred and inviolable.

Resolved, That the Whig party of Pennsylvania is most ardently devoted to the Union as it is, and that it regards as treacherable all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to sunder the national compact, or to weaken its binding force and obligations.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the nearly unanimous sentiment of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, hereby reiterates the expression of their entire confidence in the sound political principles and their high appreciation of the eminent public services of the hero, patriot, statesman, and captain of the day, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT; and that now, as heretofore, we present him for the Presidency, as the undoubted choice of the people of Pennsylvania for that high office, and in the fullest confidence that, under his leadership, we can and will triumphantly carry the election, vote of Pennsylvania, without which no President can ever be made.

Resolved, That the administration of President FILLMORE deserves and receives our hearty commendation for the ability and patriotism with which it has conducted the foreign and domestic policy of the country coming within its term of office, and that this commendation is based not less upon the dignified and unflinching manner in which our intercourse with foreign nations has been conducted, than upon its wise, conciliatory, and beneficial management of domestic affairs, the reduction of taxes, the enforcement of the strict accountability and economy of public officers, and in supporting the protection of home industry and the improvement of rivers and harbors. Eminent national and truly conservative, we hail President Fillmore as a bright ornament to the party which elected him to the office he so worthily fills.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby requested and authorized to support the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT as the first choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and as giving us a certain ground of hope of regenerating our noble Commonwealth, and placing it in the array of Whig States.

Resolved, That we render our hearty thanks to Ex-Governor JONESTON for the many efforts put forth by him to reduce the State indebtedness and lessen the State taxes; and deeply regret the defeat which deprived the State of his services as her Chief Executive officer. His Administration was one to be referred to as one of the proudest in the annals of our State, and adds new lustre to her fair name and fame at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we recommend the Whig National Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th of June next. The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

One of the delegates offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we learn of the illness of that distinguished statesman, HENRY CLAY, and that we sympathize with the whole nation in being deprived of his valuable services in the councils of the nation.

The Convention appointed the following Electors of President and Vice President:

Alexander E. Brown, of Northampton; James Pollock, of Northumberland; and Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, Senatorial electors.

Wm. F. Hughes, for the 1st district; James Traquair, 2d; John W. Stokes, 3d; John O. Yerree, 4th; Spencer Melville, 5th; James W. Fuller, 6th; James Penrose, 7th; John Shafer, 8th; Jacob Marshall, 9th; Charles P. Walton, 10th; David Allen, 11th; M. C. Mercer, 12th; Wm. Middlewarth, 13th; James H. Campbell, 14th; J. D. Paxton, 15th; James K. Davidson, 16th; Dr. John McCulloch, 17th; Ralph Drake, 18th; John Linton, 19th; Archibald Robertson, 20th; Thomas J. Bingham, 21st; Lewis S. Lord, 22d; Christian Myers, 23d; and Dorman Phelps, 24th.

The delegates to the National Whig Convention are Wm. F. Johnston, John C. Kunkel, and Morton McMichael, Esqs., Senatorial delegates. The Representative delegates are:

Jacob Lancaster, from the 1st district; Isaac Hazeburn, from 2d; B. F. Brown, 3d; John H. Ringhurst, 4th; George H. Michener, 5th; Washington Townsend, 7th; John Strohm, 8th; David E. Stout, 9th; F. B. Penman, 10th; Joshua Comly, 11th; Wm. Jessup, 12th; L. A. Mackay, 13th; James Fox, 14th; Benjamin H. Mosser, 15th; Gen. John D. Simpson, 16th; A. F. Jacobs, 17th; John E. Riepe, 18th; Seth Russell, 19th; John H. Ewing, 20th; Cornelius Darragh, 21st; John S. King, 22d; Elijah Babbitt, 23d; John Patton, 24th.

[ANOTHER BUILDING FALLS.—Another sad accident took place at New York on Saturday, by the falling of a building. The house was a new three-story dwelling, not finished or enclosed. The front wall fell towards the street, and the side wall inside. Some twelve or fifteen mechanics and laborers were employed in it at the time, of whom five are known to have been killed.

GOLD IN ARIZONA, (S. C.).—Mr. Dorn, the owner of a gold mine in Abbeville District, informs the editor of the Banner that in two weeks he has realized the sum of ten thousand dollars and upwards from his operations with eight hands. The work of two days alone yielded him something over three thousand dollars. Independent of the gold, there is at this mine, says the Banner, inexhaustible quantities of manganese, which commands a ready sale in the Northern markets, and of itself would be a fortune.

John Ripenstein, a German, convicted of the murder of his wife by poison, was executed at Newark (N. J.) on Tuesday. The execution was comparatively private, having taken place in the hall of the county jail, in the presence of such persons only as were invited to witness it.

## MR. WEBSTER IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. WEBSTER, as our readers have been heretofore informed, is now at Trenton, New Jersey, in the fulfillment of a professional engagement of some years' standing, as one of the counsel in a pending lawsuit between Messrs. Day and Goodyear. The newspapers inform us that since Mr. Webster's arrival in Trenton he has been tendered a complimentary dinner by the Members of the Legislature and citizens generally, which his professional business compelled him to decline. On Friday last, however, he availed himself of an invitation to visit the Legislature of the State, and was most cordially received. Mr. ZABRISKIE, of the Senate, in an address to their distinguished visitor on behalf of the two Houses, is represented to have very eloquently eulogized his services as jurist, statesman, and diplomatist. The following is Mr. Webster's reply, as we find it published in the New Jersey papers:

Senators and Members of New Jersey: I think it becomes me, on this important and to me so overwhelming occasion, to do little more than express my feelings, and those the most significant, my acknowledgments of the honor you have conferred upon me.

However humbly I may think of myself—and I do think humbly—it is not for me to disparage your judgment. Nor ought I to do it. I feel so far as motives are concerned, and a steady